

## **IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend paragraphs 0015, 0016, 0018, and 0021 as shown below:

**[0015]** For example, to contact the organization, a client may enter a published telephone number of the organization into his SIP telephone 14. Entry of a telephone number into the SIP telephone ~~12~~ 14 causes the telephone ~~12~~ 14 to compose a number of messages that ultimately result in a call be directed to the organization.

**[0016]** In order to contact the organization, the telephone ~~12~~ 14 must first locate a proxy server. To locate a proxy server, the telephone 14 may first perform a DNS SRV query to locate a proxy server 18 (e.g., at prox.com). Upon locating a proxy server, the telephone may compose a SIP INVITE 100 (FIG. 2) that incorporates the entered telephone number and send the packet message to the proxy server 18. As used herein, an INVITE is a SIP message composed in accordance with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) RFC #3261.

**[0018]** The SIP INVITE 100 may have the form shown in FIG. 2. A first line 102 of the INVITE 100 may include a logical URI of the target of the INVITE 100. In the case of a SIP telephone ~~12~~ 14, the SIP telephone ~~12~~ 14 does not initially have the URI of the call target identified by the telephone number. To solve this problem, the SIP telephone ~~12~~ 14 may be programmed to initially direct all INVITEs to the proxy server ~~20~~ 18 with the entered telephone number entered as a prefix 114 to a URI identifier (i.e., domain name 115) of the proxy ~~20~~ 18.

**[0021]** The Call-ID header 108 may be a call identifier generated by the call source (in this case the SIP telephone ~~12~~ 14) for the purposes of message identification. The call identifier may be any unique number provided by the call source 14.